



# SOUTHWEST PRIORITY BOARD

c/o Department of Planning & Community Development  
101 W. Third Street - Dayton, Ohio 45402  
937.333.8262

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*Wilbur Heflin, Chairperson*

April 10, 2008

Steve Renninger,  
U.S. EPA - Emergency Response Branch  
26 Martin Luther King Drive  
Cincinnati Ohio 45268

Dear Steve Renninger,

This letter is being presented on behalf of the Southwest Priority Board, which represents the interests of residents in the neighborhood surrounding Delphi Home Avenue. It is our understanding that past work practices are to blame for the vapor issues that we are now experiencing. We understand that Delphi is working with U.S. EPA to stop the vapor problem and to fix the damage. We are concerned, however, about the effect of the vapors on the health of our neighborhood and the surrounding community. We recognize that the control equipment offered to the effected homes is designed to keep future vapors from entering the house. We still have questions regarding the effect of the vapors on the residents' health that have been present since the late 1980s.

As a result, we have some additional concerns we would like to see addressed, in writing, as soon as possible. They are as follows:

- 1) How does this long term exposure affect our health today?
- 2) Where can the residents in the effected area (or the public) go to get medical monitoring if they suspect health problems?
- 3) What can these residents expect in the future?
- 4) If the monitoring does not control the vapor what are their options to keep their families (and our community) safe?

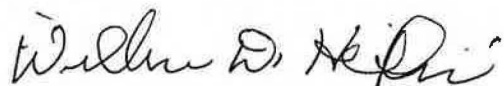
It would be our hope that the U.S. EPA - Emergency Response Branch desires to lead and innovate by working with our community to achieve goals quite similar to our local Department of Public Health: "Prevention, Promotion, and Protection". We are asking that you honor this vision by assisting us with this issue.

With rising health care costs and decreasing wages; several people in the neighborhood do not have access to adequate health care. It is the responsibility of U.S. EPA - Emergency Response Branch to provide protection for these residents. This neighborhood needs medical monitoring. We are aware that other agents can cause cancer but these residents have all been exposed to three common chemicals of concern TCE, PCE, and Chloroform. .

Our community is eager to learn how these chemicals are affecting us individually and the extent of their combined effects.

We want to thank you, in advance, for your attention to this matter and look forward to working with you to address our concerns.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Wilbur D. Heflin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Wilbur" being the most prominent.

Wilbur Heflin, Chairperson  
Southwest Priority Board

C: U. S. Senator Sherrod Brown,  
U.S. Senator George Voinovich,  
U.S. Representative Michael Turner,  
U.S. Representative Jim Jordan,  
U.S. Representative John Boehner,  
U.S. Representative Jean Schmidt,  
U. S. Representative David Hobson,  
Mayor Rhine McLin,  
City of Dayton Commissioners Dean Lovelace, Joey Williams, Matt Joseph, Nan Whaley,  
City Manager Rashad Young



# SOUTHWEST PRIORITY BOARD

c/o Department of Planning & Community Development  
101 W. Third Street – Dayton, Ohio 45402  
937.333.8262

*Wilbur Heflin, Chairperson*

September 25, 2008

Dear Mr. Case

Per our agreement, enclosed is the list of questions and roster of those in attendance at the meeting held on Wednesday, August 20, 2008 at the Ellison Senior Citizen Center.

The Southwest Priority Board would like to thank you and your colleagues for the briefing, the public meeting and the information that was shared, however, feedback that we have received since the meeting indicate some disappointment with the lack of discussion regarding what actions will be taken to address those situations where contamination was found or what additional responsibilities Delphi will take in the future.

It would be our hope that the regulatory agencies and Delphi would be willing to work with our community to achieve mutually agreed upon solutions to address those who have been impacted.

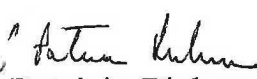
With rising health care costs and decreasing wages; several people in the neighborhood do not have access to adequate health care. We believe it is the responsibility of Delphi and the Public Health Agencies to provide protection for these residents. This neighborhood needs medical monitoring. According to the presentations that were given, this contamination issue was only recently discovered. There is rising concern that there may be more environmental issues to come.

We would appreciate receiving a response to the enclosed questions within the next 30 days of this letter. Once received, we would like to convene a meeting with you, Delphi representatives and citizen representatives to discuss next step options.

We want to thank you, in advance, for your attention to this matter and look forward to working with you to address our concerns.

Sincerely,

  
Wilbur Heflin, Chairperson

  
Patricia Rickman, 1<sup>st</sup> Vice-Chairperson

## Delphi Questions

1. Should/Can you grow vegetables in the soil? What is the risk?
2. Will there be any testing of residents in the neighborhoods surrounding the Plant?
3. What type of tests should one have done to see if any of the chemicals found in the area are in their bodies and or are affecting their health?
4. What is being done to get permission from other property owners in the test area to have their properties tested? How was the test area determined?
5. Have Delphi employees been tested?
6. Will soil tests be available to all local residents outside of the CT 40?
7. What radius was affected?
8. What studies show that the chemicals (PCE, etc.) are destroyed and not just re-circulated in the community during mitigation efforts?
9. Was/Is there air contamination during the mitigations?
10. How does the intrusion vary from house to house without basements (slab style homes)?
11. What test can be done at the doctor's office to show whether you have been exposed to these chemicals (PCE. Etc.?)
12. Are these tests available to doctors/laboratories?
13. The Health Statistic Review doesn't tell us whether a health effect is caused by exposure, whether an exposure is associated with a health effect in the future, or whether a person will develop a health condition in the future. Is there any information/study that can?
14. If you knew of the contamination in 2005 why weren't we informed until 2007?
15. This toxic concern was present before 2003. Properties were bought and sold in 2003 and after without giving buyers disclosure of this spill. In view of this fact, what opportunities are there or will there be a requirement to have Delphi buy out residents due to the violation of full disclosure?
16. Whatever is determined that needs to happen, why do residents have to stay in the area? Can you relocate residents from the toxic environment?
17. If you have determined that someone has been contaminated from the exposure, what will Delphi do for those individuals who have contracted cancer from the exposure? Are you (Delphi) going to pay for their healthcare?....during their illness? What are the limitations?
18. There have been 3 other meetings of this kind. In each case, there has been no indication of what is going to be done for the residents in the area. Delphi needs to be held accountable for has happened. Can Delphi buy out residents as a result of the contamination/exposure? What other information can be shared to address the concerns of the residents?
19. *How closely does CT40 resemble the Delphi Study area?*
20. *Are there any precursors to the specific types of cancers caused by the chemicals of concern?*
21. *Since the liver is the primary target, are there ways to test that organ?*
22. *How does the vapor abatement system discharge affect the air quality?*
23. *What about the people who have moved from the area? Will they be located and tested?*
24. *What information can be shared regarding the Jackson School site? Some levels of contamination have been found and there have been reports of illnesses by people in that building.*

## Delphi Meeting – Wednesday, August 20, 2008 - SIGN-IN SHEET

PLEASE **PRINT CLEARLY**

First and Last Name	Addresss	Zip Code	Email
Bobbie Dillon – Mayor’s Office	101 W. Third Street	45402	<a href="mailto:Bobbi.dillon@cityofdayton.org">Bobbi.dillon@cityofdayton.org</a>
Ariel Walker – City Manager’s Office	101 W. Third Street	45402	<a href="mailto:Ariel.walker@cityofdayton.org">Ariel.walker@cityofdayton.org</a>
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Columbus Cotton	Lansing, Michigan 3237 Lakeview Ave	45408	<a href="mailto:columbuscotton@yahoo.com">columbuscotton@yahoo.com</a>



**You're Invited**  
**to an**  
**Information Meeting**  
**About the Delphi Site**  
**Air Sampling Project in Neighborhood**  
**Homes**  
**May 31, 2007**  
**6 – 8 p.m.**  
**Westwood Recreation Center**  
**611 Leland Ave.**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency wants to conduct free air sampling in homes around your neighborhood. EPA is preparing to collect indoor air samples but needs permission from property owners. Signed agreements are needed for either consent or denial of access to residences. There is no cost to you for this sampling. Please attend the meeting on Thursday May 31, for a full review of the work to be done



**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**  
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45268

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address of Property: \_\_\_\_\_  
To be Sampled \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

Cell Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

I consent to officers, employees, contractors, and authorized representatives of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) entering and having continued access to this property for the following purpose:

- Conducting monitoring and sampling activities;

I realize that these actions taken by U.S. EPA are undertaken pursuant to its response and enforcement responsibilities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, 42 U.S.C. Section 9601 et seq.

This written permission is given by me voluntarily, on behalf of myself and all other co-owners of this property, with knowledge of my right to refuse and without threats or promises of any kind.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

**Residential Home Questions:**

1. Are you the Owner \_\_\_\_\_ or the Tenant \_\_\_\_\_ of the home or building? If you are the Tenant, please write in the owner's name and phone number: \_\_\_\_\_
2. If you are the owner but live at a different address, write your address below:  
Owner's Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Home Phone # \_\_\_\_\_  
Cell Phone # \_\_\_\_\_
3. Does the home or building have a basement? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
4. If yes, does the basement have a concrete slab? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
5. If no, does the basement have a dirt floor? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
6. Is there a heating or ventilation system in the basement? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

I do not authorize access by U.S. EPA at the above-referenced property.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name



**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**  
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45268

March 23, 2007

Dear Resident:

As part of an ongoing environmental site investigation in your neighborhood, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) is conducting air sampling in residential structures. The U.S. EPA and its technical assessment contractor, Weston Solutions Inc., are prepared to collect air samples in your residence. The investigation is on-going and the U.S. EPA would like to speak with the owner or resident of this structure regarding permission to collect air samples at this location.

As part of the site investigation, the U.S. EPA requires a signed access agreement to enter the residence and collect samples. Completion of the access agreement is requested for either consent or denial of access to the residence. There is no cost to you for this sampling event.

Please contact Weston Solutions Inc. to arrange for an initial meeting to review the access agreement and to provide a summary of the proposed sampling process. You can contact a representative of Weston Solutions Inc. at the following telephone number to schedule an initial meeting: (937) 475-2055.

Thank you,

Steven L. Renninger  
U.S. EPA Region 5  
On-Scene Coordinator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45268

June 12, 2007

Dear Resident:

As part of an ongoing environmental site investigation in your neighborhood, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) is conducting air sampling in residential structures. The U.S. EPA and its technical assessment contractor, Weston Solutions Inc., are prepared to collect air samples in your residence. The investigation is on-going and the U.S. EPA would like to speak with the owner or resident of this structure regarding permission to collect air samples at this location.

As part of the site investigation, the U.S. EPA requires a signed access agreement to enter the residence and collect samples. Completion of the access agreement is requested for either consent or denial of access to the residence. There is no cost to you for this sampling event.

Please contact Weston Solutions Inc. to arrange for an initial meeting to review the access agreement and to provide a summary of the proposed sampling process. You can contact a representative of Weston Solutions Inc. at the following telephone numbers to schedule an initial meeting: (937) 602-3089.

Thank you,

Steven L. Renninger  
U.S. EPA Region 5  
On-Scene Coordinator

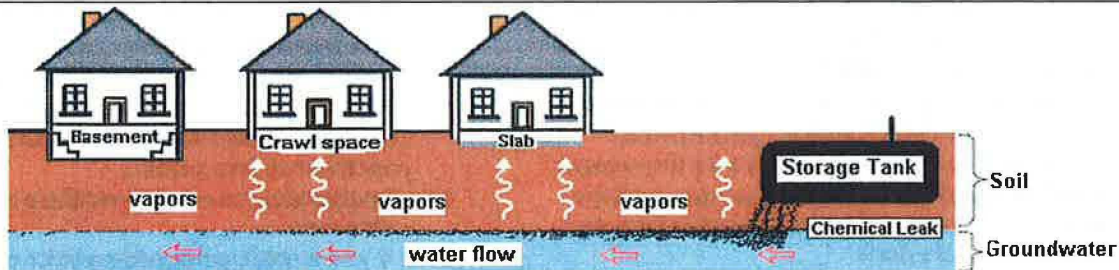


**Bureau of  
Environmental Health  
Health Assessment Section**

"To protect and improve the health of all Ohioans"

# Vapor Intrusion

Answers to Frequently Asked Health Questions



## What is vapor intrusion?

Vapor intrusion refers to the vapors produced by a chemical spill/leak that make their way into indoor air. When chemicals are spilled on the ground or leak from an underground storage tank, they will seep into the soils and will sometimes make their way into the groundwater (underground drinking water). There are a group of chemicals called volatile organic compounds (VOCs) that easily produce vapors. These vapors can travel through soils, especially if the soils are sandy and loose or have a lot of cracks (fissures). These vapors can then enter a home through cracks in the foundation or into a basement with a dirt floor or concrete slab.

## VOCs and vapors:

VOCs can be found in petroleum products such as gasoline or diesel fuels, in solvents used for industrial cleaning and are also used in dry cleaning. If there is a large spill or leak resulting in soil or groundwater contamination, vapor intrusion may be possible and should be considered a potential public health concern that may require further investigation.

Although large spills or leaks are a public health concern, other sources of VOCs are found in everyday household products and are a more common source of poor indoor air quality. Common products such as paint, paint strippers and thinners, hobby supplies (glues), solvents, stored fuels (gasoline or home heating fuel), aerosol sprays, new carpeting or furniture, cigarette smoke, moth balls, air fresheners and dry-cleaned clothing all contain VOCs.



## Can you get sick from vapor intrusion?

You can get sick from breathing harmful chemical vapors. But getting sick will depend on:  
How much you were exposed to (dose).  
How long you were exposed (duration).  
How often you were exposed (frequency).  
How toxic the spill/leak chemicals are.  
General Health, age, lifestyle: Young children, the elderly and people with chronic (on-going) health problems are more at risk to chemical exposures.

VOC vapors at high levels can cause a strong petroleum or solvent odor and some persons may experience eye and respiratory irritation, headache and/or nausea (upset stomach). These symptoms are usually temporary and go away when the person is moved to fresh air.

Lower levels of vapors may go unnoticed and a person may feel no health effects. A few individual VOCs are known carcinogens (cause cancer). Health officials are concerned with low-level chemical exposures that happen over many years and may raise a person's lifetime risk for developing cancer.

## How is vapor intrusion investigated?

In most cases, collecting soil gas or groundwater samples near the spill site is done first to see if there is on-site contamination. If soil vapors or groundwater contamination are detected at a spill site, environmental protection and public health officials may then ask that soil vapor samples be taken from areas outside the immediate spill site and near any potential affected business or home. The Ohio Department of Health (ODH) does not usually recommend indoor air sampling for vapor intrusion before the on-site contamination is determined.

(continued on next page)



**Bureau of  
Environmental Health  
Health Assessment Section**

"To protect and improve the health of all Ohioans"

# Trichloroethylene (TCE)

(try- klor'oh eth'uh- leen)

## Answers to Frequently Asked Health Questions

### What is TCE?

TCE is man-made chemical that is not found naturally in the environment. TCE is a non-flammable (does not burn), colorless liquid with a somewhat sweet odor and has a sweet, "burning" taste. It is mainly used as a cleaner to remove grease from metal parts. TCE can also be found in glues, paint removers, typewriter correction fluids and spot removers.

The biggest source of TCE in the environment comes from evaporation (changing from a liquid into a vapor/gas) when industries use TCE to remove grease from metals. But TCE also enters the air when we use common household products that contain TCE. It can also enter the soil and water as the result of spills or improper disposal.

### What happens to TCE in the environment?

- TCE will quickly evaporate from the surface waters of rivers, lakes, streams, creeks and puddles.
- If TCE is spilled on the ground, some of it will evaporate and some of it may leak down into the ground. When it rains, TCE can sink through the soils and into the ground (underground drinking) water.
- When TCE is in an oxygen-poor environment and with time, it will break down into different chemicals such as 1,2 Dichloroethene and Vinyl Chloride.
- TCE does not build up in plants and animals.
- The TCE found in foods is believed to come from TCE contaminated water used in food processing or from food processing equipment cleaned with TCE.

### How does TCE get into your body?

- TCE can get into your body by breathing (inhalation) air that is polluted with TCE vapors. The vapors can be produced from the manufacturing of TCE, from TCE polluted water evaporating in the shower or by using household products such as spot removers and typewriter correction fluid.
- TCE can get into your body by drinking (ingestion) TCE polluted water.
- Small amounts of TCE can get into your body through skin (dermal) contact. This can take place when using TCE as a cleaner to remove grease from metal parts or by contact with TCE polluted soils.

### Can TCE make you sick?

Yes, you can get sick from TCE. But getting sick will depend on the following:

- How much you were exposed to (dose).
- How long you were exposed (duration).
- How often you were exposed (frequency).
- General Health, Age, Lifestyle Young children, the elderly and people with chronic (on-going) health problems are more at risk to chemical exposures.

### How does TCE affect your health?

#### Breathing (Inhalation):

- Breathing high levels of TCE may cause headaches, lung irritation, dizziness, poor coordination (clumsy) and difficulty concentrating.
- Breathing very high levels of TCE for long periods may cause nerve, kidney and liver damage.

#### Drinking (Ingestion):

- Drinking high concentrations of TCE in the water for long periods may cause liver and kidney damage, harm immune system functions and damage fetal development in pregnant women (although the extent of some of these effects is not yet clear).
- It is uncertain whether drinking low levels of TCE will lead to adverse health effects.

#### Skin (Dermal) Contact:

- Short periods of skin contact with high levels of TCE may cause skin rashes.





**Community Justice League  
4112 Crest Dr.  
Dayton, Ohio 45416**

April 7, 2008

To The Ohio, Regional and Federal EPA, Attorney General,

We, the concerned citizens, Members of the Community Justice League, and Organize Ohio, would like for you to intervene to stop the demolition of Roosevelt High School in Dayton, Ohio which is to be torn down on Monday, April 14, 2008. We are requesting your intervention to ensure proper procedures are being followed to protect the citizens from possible health threats. Because we suspect that there will be major environmental problems and later detrimental health issues in the community, if this building is demolished; therefore, we are requesting the Ohio EPA to do the necessary testing to ensure community safety. The potential environmental problems will primarily affect people of color who are low income citizens living in the surrounding areas of this site. Some of the chemicals of concern are asbestos, chloroform, trichloroethylene, and perchlorethylene. The asbestos is in the outer bricks of this structure; although asbestos is harmful and is best left untouched. The chloroform, trichloroethylene, and perchlorethylene are found in the soil beneath the structure. We are concerned that the demolition of this building will directly put our community at risk for serious future health problems; because of the debris, dust, and chemicals found in the soil. Therefore we are requesting a state of emergency, for you to assist us in our efforts to protect and inform the citizens in this community.

Sincerely,

Creola Reese Ex. 6 P... Names, Add... cell (Community Justice League, Organize Ohio, Priority Board)

Leona White Ex. 6 P... Names, Addr... cell (Community Justice League, Organize Ohio, Priority Board)

Ex. 6 Pri... Names, Addresses and phone numbers redacted home (concerned citizens)

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April 8, 2008

- CC Honorable Rhine McLin, Dayton Mayor  
Nan Whatley, Dayton City Commissioner  
Joel Williams, Dayton City Commissioner  
Matt Joseph, Dayton City Commissioner  
Dean Lovelace, Dayton City Commissioner
- CC Debbie Lieberman, County Commissioner and President of County Commissioners
- CC Percy Mack, Dayton School Board Superintendent  
Yvonne Isaacs, Dayton School Board President  
Joe Lacey, Dayton School Board Member  
Shelia Taylor, Dayton School Board Member  
Stacey Thompson, Dayton School Board Member  
Ron Lee, Dayton School Board Member  
Jeffery Mims, Dayton School Board Member
- CC State School Facilities Commission
- CC NAACP National Office  
NAACP Ohio Conference  
NAACP Dayton Branch
- CC US EPA Headquarters, Washington, D.C.  
US EPA Region Five, Chicago, ILL.  
US EPA Emergency Response, Cincinnati, OH.
- CC Ohio Departmental Health  
Montgomery County Health
- CC Honorable Ted Strickland, State Governor  
Honorable Lee Fisher, Lt. Governor  
Honorable Marc Dann, Att. General
- CC Honorable Michael Turner, US Federal Representative
- CC Honorable Jon Husted, House Speaker and State Representative  
John White, State Representative  
Fred Strahorn, State Representative  
Clayton Luckie, State Representative
- CC Honorable Sharrod Brown, US Federal Senator  
Jeff Jacobson, State Senator  
Thomas Roberts, State Senator

cc O E J - Ron Davis